

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.97

Indexed

1923

LIBRARY

RECEIVED

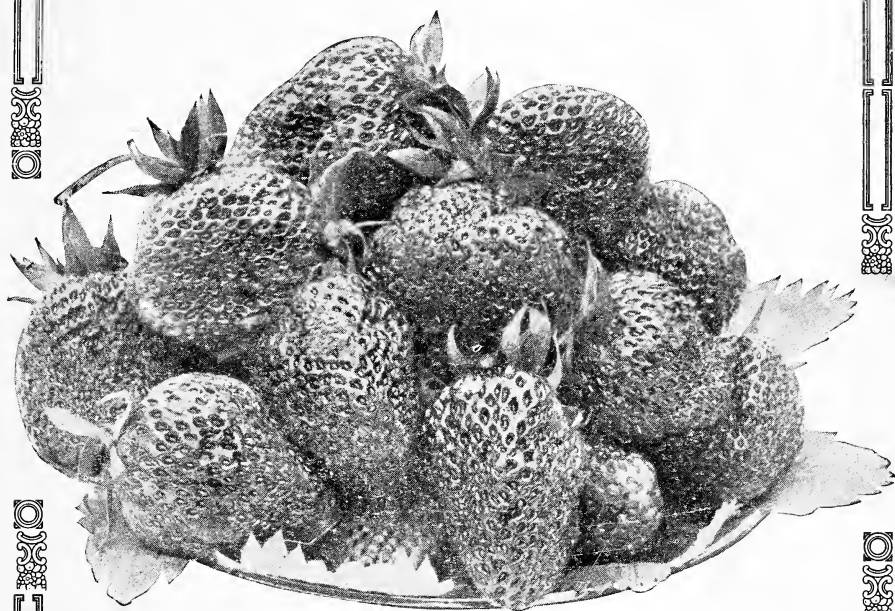
★ APR 9 1923 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Fountain Valley Nursery

HOWARD SMITH, Proprietor

POY SIPPI, WIS.



SPECIALTIES

Apple Trees, Shade Trees, Small
Fruit Plants, Ornamental
Shrubs and Vines

GOOD PLANTS PRODUCE BETTER BERRIES

We are growing the good plants to insure your getting the **Better Berries**, and the big crops, but you must have the plants that are grown right first. We are growing them for the plants alone; it's our business, not a side-line with us. We have a soil that produces the long roots, the heavy crowns and foliage that will stand the shock of transplanting and start off quicker in the spring than just ordinary plants. Our propagating methods are the best that experience and close study can possibly do, and with our selected plants we get wonderful results in our propagating beds.

OUR SYSTEM OF DIGGING and packing them fresh every day, none are carried over, insures your getting the **GOOD PLANTS** in perfect condition to produce the **BETTER BERRIES**.

OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS, who are planting a small bed for their own use, do not make the mistake of digging the small plants along the side of the row in an old run-out bed; it is cheaper, yes; but a cheap plant is like a cheap cow, they will not fill the pail. And the friends who are planting them by the acre, and want strong, thrifty plants that have been dug and packed to reach you in the best possible condition, plant our **GOOD PLANTS**. We have put our very best efforts into them to make them produce for you.

We are sure that our customers know they are good plants from the fact that we furnish some of the largest fruit growers in this and other states with plants year after year. And although we increase our plantings, it has been three years since we have had enough of the **GOOD PLANTS** to fill the demand for them.

Everything was dug clean and we were obliged to return the later orders. In order to meet this growing demand we have greatly increased our propagating beds until we are positive we will have plants enough this coming season.

Now, friends, let us have your orders. We know you will say when you open the crates that they surely are **GOOD plants**. We thank you for the orders of the past and the good words you have spoken for us. We appreciate them.

Yours truly,

HOWARD SMITH.

READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING

Varieties marked (P.) are pistillate or imperfect; those marked (S) are staminate or perfect bloom.

Plants are tied in bundles of 26 pruned plants. Nearly all plants are packed in slatted crates for express and in oiled paper for mail.

Do you want us to substitute some variety equally as good as those ordered if we are out? Be sure and state in your order "Yes" or "No."

We do not charge for packing or crates.

All claims for errors should be made promptly as it is then easier to adjust them.

ORDER EARLY. Have your plants go by express whenever possible, it is the safest. Fifty of one variety at 100 rate, 500 of one variety at 1,000 rate.

HOWARD SMITH, Proprietor

Date..

Amount Enclosed

§

Exp. Co.

(continued)

R. R.

state how goods shall

[illegible]

Shall we select varieties for you?

Yes or No

Please write below the names and addresses of any acquaintances or friends who you think would be interested in buying some of our plants, trees, etc. We will send some extra plants for your trouble.

NAME	POST OFFICE	STATE

TERMS. Cash before shipment, unless special agreement has been made for other terms of payment or previous credit has been established with us. No deviation from this rule. Digging, packing and boxing free on all orders accompanied with remittance in full.

Half cash may be sent with the order and the balance before shipment.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS. State distinctly whether you want the goods sent by freight or express, and tell us what railroad to ship by if you have a preference. Write your name plainly, and give name of freight or express office if different from postoffice.

INSPECTION. Our Nursery is inspected each year by the state inspector and a certificate to that effect accompanies every shipment of plants.

REMITTANCE MAY BE MADE by bank draft, express or postoffice money order, cash by registered letter or stamps for fractional parts of a dollar.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY for delivery ceases when delivery is made by us to transportation company. We guarantee stock to be full count and true to name and in healthy, growing condition when delivered to transporting company. This guarantee, however, shall in no case make us liable for more than the original invoice value of the stock. Under no circumstances will goods be shipped subject to approval or rejection on arrival.

ORDER EARLY BY ALL MEANS. The earlier the better. If anything more is needed it can be added later. If not prepared to send all the money send a part when the order will be booked; the balance before shipment. Orders are filled in rotation as received, so it will be to your advantage to order early.

METHODS OF SHIPMENT. Express is the safest and nearly always the cheapest way of shipping plants. Plants go for 20 per cent less than merchandise by express. We can send stock by freight if the distance is not too far, early in the season, but express is always the safer way. We can now ship plants by parcel post and we give below the approximate weight of small fruit plants. Plants vary so much in size with the variety that it is hard to give the exact weight until they are packed. After making up your order you can make an estimate of the weight of the package and ask your postmaster what zone Poy Sippi is from your post office, you can then calculate the amount of postage to send. Be sure to send postage enough; if more than enough is sent than is required to stamp your package, the balance will be returned to you in stamps. The parcel post charges must be paid in advance, otherwise the package will be sent by express, charges collect.

Strawberry plants—25, 2 pounds; 50, 3 pounds; 100, 5 pounds; 200, 7 pounds; 500, 18 pounds; 1,000, 30 pounds.

Currants, Gooseberries and Grapes—10, 8 pounds; 25, 17 pounds.

Raspberries, red and black—10, 1 pound; 50, 4 pounds; 100, 8 pounds.

SELECTION. Many people ask us what varieties are best for their location. We are always glad to advise our customers and help them in any way possible, or we will select the varieties for you, always giving you the benefit of our experience.



STRAWBERRIES



EARLY AND EXTRA EARLY

MINNESOTA No. 3 STRAWBERRY. One of the greatest strawberries we believe that has yet been produced. It has for one parent the famous Sen Dunlap, a variety that has been planted in all parts of the country where Strawberries are grown, and in the judgment of the leading nurserymen and fruit growers it is likely to take the place of that famous berry. The berry is shaped very much like the Dunlap, has a very good color and the stems are very easily picked; in fact, it is an ideal berry.

The following is the statement of Mr. Chas. Harolson, superintendent of Minnesota fruit breeding farm:

The Minnesota No. 3 Strawberry was originated at the Fruit Breeding Farm at Excelsior. It is a cross between Senator Dunlap and Pocomoke. It has been grown for the last five or six years and has been tested in competition with about fifty standard varieties. In this test it has proven without a doubt that it is one of the best varieties in the location. The flowers are perfect. The growth of the plant is strong and vigorous, with the fruit stems strong and upright. The leaves are large and of a medium dark color. The fruit is large, oblong, conical and necked. The color is a bright, glossy red. The meat is firm and solid. The flavor is a pleasant subacid. The color, firmness and flavor make it a good market berry. One of the characteristics of this variety has been its productiveness. It is one of the best plant producers, comparing well with Senator Dunlap in this respect. It ripens about a week earlier than Senator Dunlap. It produces a strong growth. For commercial purposes it should be planted five feet between rows. Give it plenty of room to form the wide, matted rows.

LOVETT. (S.) Succeeds generally in any soil or locality. It is one of the tough, hardy varieties. The fruit is firm, medium to large size, conical, and of good color and quality. Season medium. Good fertilizer for Warfield and others.

BEDERWOOD. (S.) Medium size, roundish regular form, moderately firm, very productive and of good quality. An early variety of strong vitality and profitable for near market.

POKOMOKE. (S.) The originator says: Originated near the Pokomo River, and is supposed to be a seedling of the old Wilson crossed by the Sharpless. The berry is round, conical and resembles the old Wilson, but is much larger. One of the best varieties in existence, not only for its enormous productiveness, but on account of its beauty, adaptability to all soils, its foliage enduring the dry, hot weather, its large size, its deep red color, its firmness, its high flavor. The plant is a strong robust grower with deep roots, and lots of them, perfect blossoms and is an enormous yielder of large red berries. It ripens evenly and is one of the best shippers yet produced.

This description fits the Pokomoke perfectly and I can recommend them to all who have a distant market as their carrying qualities are perfect.

WARFIELD. (P.) This is the grand berry for main crop, both for home use and market. We recommend Warfield fertilized with Senator Dunlap for most profitable strawberry crop you can grow if you have a good market for medium early berries. Warfield is and has been the leader for years. Fruit is regular shape, dark red and a splendid shipper. We sell more plants of this than of any other variety excepting Senator Dunlap. Resembles Wilson, but is a heavier bearer and better plant maker, and better shipper. Plants are small, more like Crescent; requires a strong staminate about every other row for best results. We recommend to all for profit. It is, and has been for years, one of the standard varieties. Warfield is extra fine for table and canning. The dark red color clear through makes it a very desirable home use berry. Warfield will please you in every way.

MEDIUM TO LATE VARIETIES

UNCLE JIM. (S.) Plants are large and free from rust. Berry is large, regular form, and season is medium to late. Uncle Jim is a comparatively new introduction, but is one of our most profitable berries, goes nicely with Bubach.

SPLENDID. (S.) The plant is a healthy luxuriant grower; sends out many runners and bears abundantly. The fruit is above the average in quality, desirable for either market or home use.



STRAWBERRY PLANTS ARE TIED 26 SELECTED
PLANTS TO A BUNDLE

you are in doubt what to order, and especially if you are inexperienced in berry growing, Senator Dunlap is the variety to plant. It has an extra long flowering season, the flowers being exceedingly rich in pollen; this makes it valuable to plant with a pistalate variety. If you have failed on all other varieties, try this one; if you have not failed, try this anyway. It is worthy of your best efforts.

AROMA. (P.) This variety is in great demand among commercial growers on account of its fine appearance and excellent shipping qualities. It has a large, bright red berry, with a beautiful gloss; seeds are bright yellow. Berry is top-shaped and sometimes flattened at the end. Flavor is spicy and aromatic. Aroma is a standard shipper, and is grown extensively in commercial fields as a mate for Sample. Foliage is light green with spreading habit.

BRANDYWINE. (S.) Brandywine is one of our best late market varieties, and it possesses qualities which make it popular wherever grown. The berries are very large and perfectly top-shaped. Color is deep blood red, and the bright yellow seeds are very prominent. The berry is very firm, standing up under long shipments, and is an excellent canner. It is juicy, and has a rich flavor. This variety is one of the most productive grown, and one of the most profitable. Foliage is heavy, upright, with large, veiny leaves.

SENATOR DUNLAP.

This is one of the best medium-sized, early to mid-season varieties that we have ever grown. The fruit is bright red, with a glossy finish, shading to a deep scarlet on the under side. Its prominent yellow seed resembles gold imbedded in highly colored wax. The meat is bright red all through and exceedingly juicy. We always count on a heavy demand for this valuable variety, and so far have always had a heavy demand for it. In many sections where strawberries are grown extensively, Senator Dunlap is the leading variety because growers have learned that it is about the surest variety to produce a crop that they can get, and the crop it produces is very, very large. The quality is good and it is a fairly good shipping berry. If

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING. The everbearing Strawberry has ceased to be a novelty, and is now just as necessary in the fruit garden as the June bearing ones, and the Progressive is the best of the Everbearing ones. It will yield a good crop the same season it is planted. The berries are larger than any other and is the best keeper and shipper, holding up for long distance shipping equally as well as the June-bearing ones. To be successful with Progressive, give them a rich, moist soil, where they will get plenty of moisture during July and August as that is when they are setting the second crop; and they require a great deal of moisture at this time. Plant them early. We find that when set early in April, they will make twice as many new plants, and these will have time to develop and yield from one to three large clusters of berries in the fall. To get the best results the blossoms should be picked off up to the first of July. In this way the entire growth goes into producing a large crown, and new runners. Keep them well cultivated the first season until late fall. This will help them develop the heavy crop of fruit that they set. The second season they do not make many runners, but they should be cut off and kept well mulched close up to the vines. The fall crop will be as large and sometimes larger than the spring crop. To get large berries the hill system is the best. Go over them carefully once every week and cut the runners off with a sharp hoe. It's more work, but you will be repaid with more fancy berries than you would get with the wide-matted row. The big profits as reported by our customers all through the north central states are made from our Progressive plants. Some get as high as 40 cents per quart, and all get from 25 to 35 cents for the fall crop.

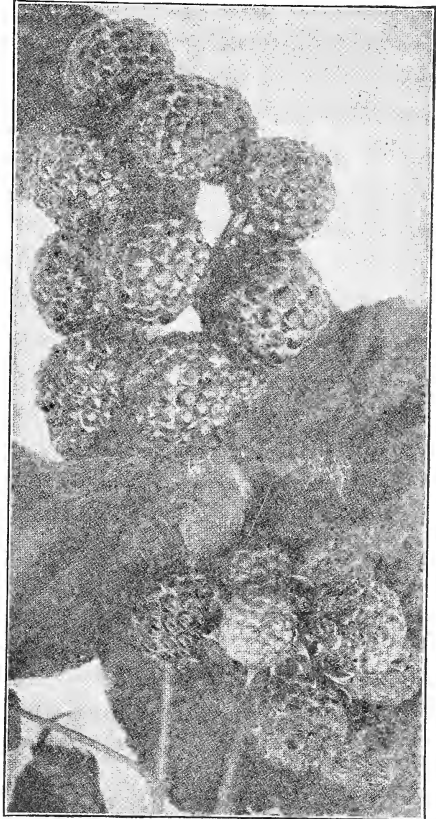
RASPBERRIES

SCARFF. This wonderful new Blackcap Raspberry was introduced by W. N. Scarff of Ohio, and we believe it is the most productive of any Blackcap on the market. It is perfectly hardy and has never frozen back in the five years that we have grown them, and we have never found any Anthracnose or other disease on the plants, which send up four to six large strong canes each season. It seems to resist the drought better than the other kinds on account of its large strong plants and perfect foliage. The fruit in size compares with Cumberland, possibly larger and in productiveness it is far ahead of any other varieties.

Fruit is very attractive and commands top price on account of size and color. We have discarded all other varieties and grow the scarff exclusively in our fields for fruit.

COLUMBIAN. (Purple Cap.)

This raspberry is of remarkable vigor and productiveness. It is very hardy and propagates from tips. Fruit very large, often an inch in diameter, shape somewhat conical. Color, dark red bordering on purple; adheres firmly to their stem; seeds small and deeply imbedded in a rich, juicy pulp with a distinct flavor of its own, making it a delicious table berry.



SCARFF

KING. This early raspberry is one of the leaders with Wisconsin Fruit Growers, and some grow nothing else but Kings for a money crop. The cane is very hardy and a strong grower. The berries are very large, bright red, firm; and are easily picked. The earliness, firmness and size of King will make you money.

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING. This new red raspberry was introduced five years ago as the most wonderful of all red raspberries. Fruit begins to ripen with the earliest in June and you have fresh fruit until they freeze in the fall. Berries bright crimson, large size, sugary, with full raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty; a good shipper. Canes stocky, of strong growth, with abundance of dark green leather foliage. We have the genuine St. Regis plants that are so extensively advertised all over the country.

CUTHBERT. Leading late market variety all over the country; strong grower, very productive, fruit firm, large size and of best quality; season medium to late. If you want an all-around late red raspberry, plant Cuthbert.

BLACKBERRIES

ANCIENT BRITON. A popular variety in many sections. Sells well in market and is very profitable; berries large and sweet. Requires winter protection, but is well worth the little labor this costs.

MESEREAU. Originated in Northwestern New York. Iron clad in hardiness; has a combination of the desirable qualities of a good blackberry; exceptionally sweet, rich and melting, nearly without core. Canes very strong, upright grower, attaining a height of seven to eight feet. The yield is simply enormous, and affords heavy picking from the first until all the crop is matured. Season late.

DEWBERRY

LUCRETIA. This is counted as the standard of all dewberries; earlier than blackberry and as large as the largest of them. The canes are of great hardiness and exceedingly prolific, thriving everywhere, of slender trailing habit and entirely free from disease and insect attacks. The fruit is large and handsome, jet black, rich and melting. Ships well and keeps well.

GOOSEBERRIES

DOWNING. A large, handsome fruit, green in color; immensely productive and free from mildew; bush strong grower; sells well in market; of fine flavor and valuable.



THE HOUGHTON GOOSEBERRY

HOUGHTON. Hardy, entirely free from mildew, well known sort; color pale red, sweet, tender, good; enormously productive.

GRAPES

BETA. Originated at the Minnesota experiment station. Is a cross between the wild grape and Moore Early. The berry is large, but quite acid, and not so good for eating as many of the others, but for pies, jelly, wine or grape juice, it is fine. It is also a fine vine for trellis work, being perfectly hardy and requires no attention during the winter.

NIAGARA. This is the leading white grape throughout the country. Fruit is large and of a fine quality. If you want a white grape we know of no other that equals Niagara. Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black; most profitable market sort. Bunch and berries large, greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe; skin thin, but tough. Everyone should have a few white grapes.

DELAWARE. (Red.) The standard of excellence. Ripens with or before Concord. Bunch and berry medium, compact, flesh juicy, very sweet and refreshing; vine very hardy and productive. A slow grower, requires rich soil, good culture and close pruning.

CONCORD. This hardy black grape is decidedly the most popular grape in America, and deservedly so. Bunch large shouldered, compact.

WORDEN. (Black.) This excellent grape has come to the front by merit alone. It is as hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive as the Concord, of which it is a seedling, but better in quality, sweeter, larger in bunch and berry, and several days earlier. The worst that can be said of it is that it will crack under the conditions that the Concord will. Very valuable for garden and vineyard.

ASPARAGUS

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE. Remarkable for the color of its shoots, which are white, as well as for its vigor, large size and yield.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. Large, a strong grower, productive and fine quality.

CURRANTS



LONDON MARKET. Is the best red currant we have ever fruited. A fine, new variety, a strong grower, large fruit and very productive. Holds its foliage late and is not liable to attack of worms and borers. We advise all to buy London Market. It is the very best currant we ever saw.

VICTORIA. A splendid, large, bright red berry, with very large bunches; growth is rather slow, but makes a fine bush.

WHITE GRAPES. One of the best white currant grown. Large berry, heavy yielder. Bush is a strong upright grower.

HORSERADISH

COMMON OR ENGLISH. The well known sort; the one in general use the country over.

SAGE

HOLT'S MAMMOTH SAGE. Plants of strong growth of unusual substance, strong flavor and of superior quality. Leaves of great size and thickness.

RHUBARB

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use, is valuable for canning.

VICTORIA. Very large, long stalks; a great market sort.



The apple is first in importance of all fruits. It will thrive on nearly any well-drained soil. Its period of ripening, unlike other fruits, extends nearly through the whole year. By making a careful selection of varieties, a constant succession can be obtained. For family use there is no fruit that is more indispensable.

Plant them 25 to 30 feet each way; trim the branches back to about half, and cut the roots off smoothly at ends. Pack the dirt well around the roots in order to fill up all air spaces.

SUMMER VARIETIES

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Medium, yellow; good quality; productive and bears early. Middle of August.

DUCHESS. Large size, roundish; streaked with red and yellow; flesh whitish, juicy, subacid. Tree is vigorous grower, succeeds in the northwest, where many fail. August to October.

ASTRACHAN RED. Large, yellow, nearly covered with crimson; juicy, crisp, acid. Tree a medium grower, bears young and profusely; the finest of all early apples. August.

TETOFISKY. Medium size, yellow, striped red; juicy, sprightly and very attractive. July and August.

AUTUMN AND WINTER VARIETIES

SNOW. Medium; deep crimson, flesh snowy white, tender and delicious; vigorous growth and hardy. September and October.

WINTER APPLES

WEALTHY. Medium, roundish smooth, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine and juicy, subacid; good grower and productive. Valuable on account of extreme hardiness. October.

N. W. GREENING. Large, smooth, greenish yellow; flesh fine grained, firm and juicy. Extremely hardy, and a strong, handsome grower. Is being largely planted. December to April.

McINTOSH RED. A tender, juicy apple, with a peculiar fragrance that makes it popular on the fancy fruit stand and well liked for home and kitchen use. It is uniform in size, a beautiful crimson, and the flesh is crisp, delicate—almost snow white. The tree is long-lived, extremely hardy, a strong spreading grower and comes into bearing young. It is not a late keeper, but the demand is so much greater than the supply that it finds a steady sale on all markets and the price is always good.

McMAHON. Origin, Wisconsin. Season, October to December. Fruit large to very large; color, greenish pale yellow to nearly white. Often with suffused pale blueish on side; flesh pale yellow with good acid flavor; skin very tender and does not stand tight packing; crisp and a good table apple in season. Splendid cooker as it has the proper firmness. Tree a strong grower and moderately productive.

WOLF RIVER. Large, coarse, subacid; rich crimson color. Tree a vigorous grower; spreading.

LONGFIELD. Medium; striped with red on yellow; fine flavor. Tree a strong grower, bearing very young.

TALMAN SWEET. Medium; pale yellow, good. Very hardy, vigorous and productive. Most popular winter sweet. December to April.

CRABS

WHITNEY NO. 20. (Hybrid, origin, Illinois.) Large, roundish, oblong, waxen yellow, covered with dark red; juicy mild subacid. August-September.

TRANSCENDENT. (America.) A standard variety, large, roundish, oblate, yellow with red blush; firm, subacid. September-October.

CHERRIES

EARLY RICHMOND. Probably the most popular variety of the central states, where it is the hardiest cherry of its size. Exceedingly productive and very regular in bearing. The fruit is dark red, medium to large, and of a sprightly and characteristic flavor. Unsurpassed for pies, puddings and other similar uses. Ripens in June.

MONTMORENCY LARGE. Tree very hardy and immense bearer; commences to fruit while young and is loaded annually with fine crops; fruit very large, fine flavor and shining red; valuable everywhere. It ripens a week later than Early Richmond. A good acid cherry.

PLUMS—The Best Hardy Varieties

DE SOTA. Found wild on the Mississippi at De Sota, Wis. Quality unsurpassed, and productiveness almost too great; tree should be well fed and the crop thinned to prevent overbearing and improve size of fruit. Perfectly hardy, fruit very large; meat sweet, firm and juicy. Red and yellow.

WYANT. Large, round, oblong, purple red; skin thick; peels readily; flesh firm; free-stone and of excellent quality; native of Iowa, and hardy.

FOREST GARDEN. Hardy, early, a heavy bearer of juicy, sweet and rich plums of a dull purplish red, with minute yellow specks and thin bloom.

SURPRISE. This is considered the best of the native type of plums. It is a seedling of Minnesota origin, and is by far the best and finest quality, and the hardiest ever introduced. Fruit large; skin medium thick, tender, bright red; flesh pale yellow; quality extra good. Trees are upright growers.

SAPA. Prof. Hansen's Cherry-Plum. This plum originated in South Dakota and is one of the best little trees to plant where the American plums will not do well on account of cold climate. The color of the fruit is a glossy dark purple, and the flesh is a rich, dark red, size one inch or more in diameter. The tree often bears heavy crops at two years old.



Hardy Shade and Ornamental Trees



Trees recommended for various purposes.

Large trees for streets, roads and avenues: American Elm, Sugar and Silver Maple, Carolina Poplar, Box Elder.

For driveways through lawns and parks: Norway maple, Catalpa Speciosa, American Linden, Mountain Ash.

Specimens of large growth: American Linden, Norway, Sugar and Cut-Leaf Maples, White and Scotch Pines, Norway and Colorado Spruces, Pyramidal Arborvita.

ASH. American White. Rapid growing tree, of fine, symmetrical outline. A valuable street or park tree and should be extensively planted.

BOX ELDER. An esteemed native variety of fine form and peculiar foliage. It grows 30 to 40 feet in a great variety of soils and locations; is hardy, a rapid grower and therefore especially valuable where quick shade is desired.

BUTTERNUT. The nuts are large, long, oily and nutritious. The lofty, spreading tree is one of our finest natives, valued for its tropical appearance, beautiful wood and its nuts.

CATALPA SPECIOSA. (Hardy Catalpa.) A fine, hardy sort, well adapted for forest and ornamental planting. The coarse grained, soft wood is very durable and useful for railroad ties, fence posts, etc.

Blooms earlier than others and grows to be a large tree, 30 to 40 feet.

In late summer, its great crop of long, narrow beans, is very effective.

CRAB. Bechtel's Flowering. Destined to become one of the most popular of all the flowering crabs. Rarely grows over 20 feet high, and is covered in late spring with myriads of delicate pink flowers resembling the daintiest double rose. Begins blooming when quite young.

ELM, American. The noblest and most dignified tree in the world for the street. Broad arching branches with splendid dark green foliage, affording abundant shade, with a freedom of growth and natural grace commending it to all. Easily grown, and with wide diversity of form, from the upright, broad round head to the wide-spreading and gracefully arched shape.

LINDEN. American. The Basswood is a native forest tree of unusual stately beauty. Growth rapid and upright, with smooth branches and broad heart-shaped leaves; has curiously pendant and creamy colored flowers, on long winged peduncles in July, of delightful fragrance. Few trees equal this, with its rich green foliage and splendid habits of growth, adapting itself readily to various soils and conditions, making it useful for the lawn or street.

Maple. Silver. One of the most popular of American Maples, because of its rapid growth, large size and attractively rounded head, with a tendency to graceful arching when carefully pruned. For immediate effects, indispensable. Foliage is luxuriant, bright green and silvery white beneath. Easily transplanted and very hardy. A favorite for the street, park or home.

MAPLE. Sugar. The Rock of Sugar Maple, is one of the most symmetrical and well rounded trees native to America. Long valuable for production of maple sugar and wood. A straight grower, vigorous, stately, inclined to spreading when given plenty of room. A regal tree for the avenue, a life-long friend on the home grounds, and a specimen for the parks. Deeply lobed red and green foliage, changing to orange and red tints in autumn.

MOUNTAIN ASH. American. One of our most attractive native trees. It produces its berries when quite young, which are in large clusters and of orange color. One of the most desirable lawn trees, and especially fine for planting among tall shrubbery, with its brilliant berries.

MULBERRY. Russian. A very rapid-growing tree; bears well; fruit sweet, variable in size and color; leaves dark green and of very different shapes; some are birch-shaped, others cut and notched as much as any of our oaks, and in as many different shapes as all the varieties put together. Will stand almost any amount of drought.

CAROLINA POPLAR. The largest, most symmetrical, finest and best poplar for general planting. A rapid, most vigorous grower, pyramidal in form, with large, glossy leaves. It grows very rapidly, soon forming large trees. If properly cut back and trimmed, it forms a fine spreading head. It thrives everywhere, is not affected by sewer gas, smoke, ashes or salt water. We recommend it very strongly for park and street planting. Planted alternately with Elms, Maples or other hardwooded trees they soon grow into large trees, supplying an abundance of shade.

WALNUT. Black. No grander tree in America. Lofty height and shapely crown, with beautiful compound foliage consisting of thirteen to seventeen leaflets. Trunk well rounded. Bark dark and deeply ridged. Becoming rare, because of value of its wood. Bears large, edible nuts. Conspicuously ornate and useful for lawn or park planting.

ELM. Camperdown. A remarkable, picturesque sweeping tree, that extends its branches horizontally until it forms a complete arbor. It does not grow over 15 feet high, while its branching head often covers 40 feet or more.

THE CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH. This noble tree is not only the most popular of the weeping trees, but it is decidedly the best. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping branches, silvery white bark and delicate cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics, rarely met with in a single tree.

EVERGREENS

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE. This is one of the most popular evergreens for hedges and screens. It grows rapidly and soon forms a beautiful dense hedge. It can be trained in any form as no other evergreen bears the shears as well as this variety. For dividing the lawn or hiding the outbuilding, there is none better as it grows to a height of 30 to 40 feet.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. Magnificent, with a silvery blue sheen. Hardy in any exposure, of vigorous growth and elegant habit, with broad branches. A tree of special value as a lawn specimen because of good color and symmetrical growth.

HEMLOCK. Hemlock Spruce. A graceful tree, with loose open growth, and yew-like foliage. It can be kept in dense form if pruned. Prefers moist soil, and grows rapidly.

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE. This evergreen is both rare and beautiful, it grows compact and straight to a height of 15 to 20 feet, making a solid column of dark green, is perfectly hardy, and is largely planted in cemeteries where a more spreading tree would be out of place; is very good for a specimen tree on the lawn.

RED CEDAR. WHITE JUNIPER. Is always popular, and can be used in a number of ways, thriving and making a fine appearance in soils where other trees will not grow.

SPRUCE. Norway. A lofty, elegant tree of rapid growth and pyramidal habit. It reaches a height of 40 to 50 feet and is very beautiful with its gracefully drooping branches. Probably the most extensively planted of any of the evergreens in this country; thrives in any well drained soil. Is valuable for windbreaks, screens and hedges.

WHITE SPRUCE. The foliage is silvery green and resembles the Colorado Blue Spruce, pyramidal in form and reaches a height of 25 to 30 feet.



DECIDUOUS SHRUBS



Along the edge of the lawn, drives or walks, plant borders of shrubs that will give flowers in succession, blooming from early spring until frost. Besides these blooming there can be intermingled those of different foliage such as purple, yellow or golden, and silvery leaves these add and give contrast as well as character to the plantings after the frosts have come and the leaves have dropped the brilliant stems and the fruits and berries that cling to the branches make them very attractive and add much to the winter's landscape charm.

The proper planting of shrubs adds both beauty and value to the grounds.

ALMONDS. Pink and White. Small shrubs that are covered early in the season with very double rose-like flowers that fill the branches until they bend beneath the weight of bloom. They grow from 2 to 6 feet, in two colors, pink and white.

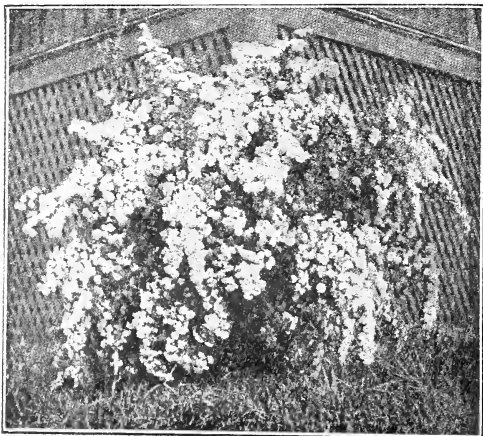
BARBERRY. Thumbergs. A species from Japan with round drooping habit, spoon-shaped leaves of a brilliant green in summer, with the growing shoots always of a lighter shade and taking on from early autumn till December the most glowing colors. After the fall of the leaves the branches are seen to be loaded down with scarlet crimson berries. It is the very best of all plants to form a hedge of four feet, being impenetrable and thickly covered with spines and never growing bare, even in winter its closely interwoven branches and twigs are very interesting.

CURRENT. Yellow Flowering. Early yellow flowers, in showy racemes, glossy foliage which gives bright autumn tints, one of the best early flowering shrubs blooming before foliage, very fragrant.

FRINGE. Purple. A familiar shrub in many old farmyards, that is most attractive in summer because of the light, airy or mist-like covering of the panacles of bloom. This is one of the most interesting shrubs to group with others on account of its peculiar flowers.

SNOWBALL. (Common.) The well known Snowball. Produces large clusters of snow-white flowers in May.

The shrubs in our nursery are set far enough apart in the rows to insure each growing into a shapely specimen plant, with full development in every way. This is an important point to consider in buying shrubs for planting in your home grounds.



SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI

SPIREA ARGUTA. One of the best of the Spireas, with white flowers in May and the first of the family to bloom. In early spring the flowers cover the bush like a snowdrift. Foliage light green and handsome all summer.

SPIREAS, Anthony Waterer. Flowers from June until frost; a splendid bright crimson. Good foliage; most desirable for shrubbery borders, as it does not grow over 2½ feet in height.

SPIREA, Van Houttei. A vigorous bush that curves gracefully toward the ground and the last of May or June are covered with a mass of pure white blooms. It makes very beautiful hedges.

HYDRANGAEA. Hills of Snow. One of the most valuable characteristics of the shrub is its coming into bloom just after the passing of all early spring flowers, while its long flowering season, from June to late August, makes it an acquisition on any lawn. The heads of flowers are produced on long, strong stems, making them good for cutting for indoor decoration and at a time when few other flowers can be obtained.

HYDRANGAEA. (Paniculata Grandiflora.) This is the most hardy of all the Hydrangeas known. It produces immense heads of sterile flowers, 10 to 15 inches long. These come out in July and continue until frost, being creamy white at the opening and changing to pink later on. The shrub is much branched and every stem carries one of these immense cones, so that the bush appears as a huge bouquet. It should be heavily pruned in early spring.

SYRINGA OR MOCK ORANGE. Grandiflora. This shrub grows 8 to 10 feet high, and in June is a mass of pure white, the flowers are larger than the others of the same group, and slightly fragrant.

SYRINGA. Coronarius. The first to bloom. Produces white, very sweet-scented flowers in profusion, very pretty.

LILAC. (Common Purple.) The familiar species of all fine old gardens with dense panicles of Lilac flowers in May.

LILAC. (White Persian.) Its pale lilac flowers are very fragrant and borne in large, loose panicles in late spring.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS. A neat, dense little bush, rarely over two feet high, that blooms in May, wreathing its drooping branches with pure white flowers. Equally valuable for shrubberies and forcing. Fine for growing in front of taller shrubs.

HONEYSUCKLE. Red Tartarian; 8 to 10 feet tall. In spring its pink flowers contrast beautifully with its green foliage, but its chief charm is its orange or red berries which cover the plant in summer and autumn.

SNOWBERRY. Grows 5 feet high, and blossoms in July and August, fairly covered with pink blossoms. A graceful drooping shrub covered with snowy white berries in autumn. Much used for planting in front of higher shrubbery.

TAHARISK. A large shrub or small tree with slender branches and feathery asparagus-like, dull, bluish green foliage. Decidedly picturesque.

SUMAC. Dwarf Cut-leaved Sumac. Low growth and fern-like make this a splendid shrub for use in backgrounds for smaller plants. The chief beauty of the Sumac lies in the crimson fruits and the compound foliage that turns a brilliant red in the autumn. They will grow well in almost any soil that is well drained, and are noted for being extremely hardy.

ELDER. Golden Elder. Contrasted with other shrubs, the golden leaves of this Elder give heightened effects in tone and color. Flowers white, in flat-topped cymes in early summer. It can be pruned in a neat compact little bush, or will grow naturally from 5 to 6 feet.

CUT-LEAVED ELDER. The leaves of this variety are fern-like in formation, and the shrub is of half-drooping habit. One of the finest in cultivation, being especially effective in masses.

BUTTERFLY BUSH OR SUMMER LILAC. This most desirable summer flowering shrub grows rapidly and will produce masses of bloom the first season it is set out. In freedom of bloom, ease of culture, attractive deep violet rose color and delightful fragrance create a demand for it everywhere. Grows 4 feet and needs some light protection in winter.

TREES AND SHRUBS BEST SUITED FOR WINDBREAKS, HEDGES AND SCREENS

We have made a list of small-sized plants and trees for the above purposes, and are tied in bundles of 10 of each variety. We do not break bundles. They are strong, healthy stock of one to three years' growth, are equal in every way to the larger plants, only that they are younger.

FOR HEDGES—BARBERRY. Thundergii. Plant in trenches one foot apart. It is the best of all plants to form a hedge of medium height, being impenetrable and thickly set with spines, and never growing bare; even in winter its closely interwoven branches and twigs, loaded with scarlet berries are extremely interesting.

ROSA RUGOSA. Japanese Rose. Forms a beautiful hedge; large, dark green glossy foliage; terminal cluster of ten to twelve flowers, each 3 inches in diameter, mostly single, in colors pink and white. These are followed by large ornamental fruits that hang on all winter.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI. This is one of the best shrubs for making ornamental hedges between lots or where you would not want a fence. It is one solid mass of white when in blossom, and the foliage is always bright and healthy when not in bloom.

In planting Bridal Wreath where they are not to be kept sheared, it is best to plant them 2½ or 3 feet apart so that each one will have room to develop.

EVERGREEN WINDBREAKS. Norway spruce is a very fast grower and very hardy and makes one of the best windbreaks it is possible to get. Grows tall and rapid. Plant them 8 to 10 feet apart.

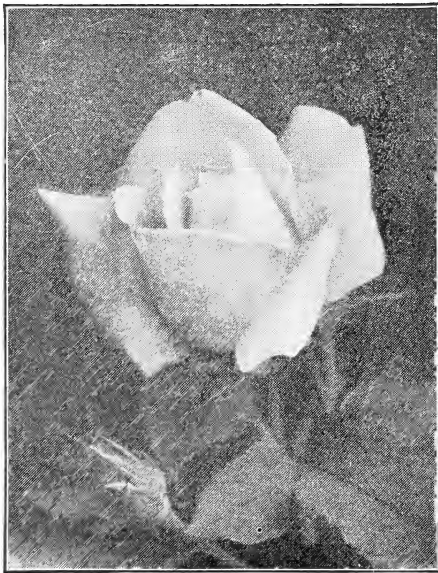
EVERGREEN HEDGES. Arbor Vitae or white cedar is without doubt one of the best for this purpose, as they will grow very dense at the ground and will stand shearing every year. Plant in trenches one foot apart in a trench filled with good soil. The 12 to 18 and 18 to 24-inch trees are the best sizes to plant.

ROSES

The bed where the roses are to be planted should be made very rich with plenty of well-rotted stable manure. Dig the soil deeply and set the plants firmly in the soil, pressing solidly with the foot all around the plant, using care not to bruise or injure the roots. All roses should be more or less pruned when planted. Cut out any weak shoots and shorten somewhat those that seem to crowd the plant.

HYBRID PERPETUALS

ALFRED COLOMB. Crimson.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKE

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKE or **WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY.** This grand rose has become renowned as the very highest type of its class and the best snow-white rose ever introduced. It is an extraordinarily strong grower, and has the vigor and hardiness of an oak. Its magnificent flowers are nothing less than glorious—immense in size and produced with great freedom.

The color is a marvelous white, without a tinge of yellow or any other shade. A true paper white, the standard by which all white roses are judged. Blooms borne on good, strong, stiff stems with splendid foliage. Upright, strong grower.

PAUL NEYRON. This is the largest of all hybrid perpetual roses. In color it is of a most beautiful clear, deep pink. The flowers are distinctly handsome in form, having, as a rule, a double center. The bush is a strong vigorous grower, clothed with handsome green foliage.

GENERAL JACKQUEMINOT. This is the old standard garden June rose, and we doubt if any other rose in our list is better known than this old favorite. There is no rose better suited to outdoor culture as the bush grows into a very large sturdy specimen, which bears its large red flowers in the greatest profusion. In color the flowers are a glorious shining crimson, with very dark shadows forming one of the handsomest of all roses.

CLEO. The very best pink, large, fine in bud or flowers.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Deep pink, large and fragrant.

MADAM PLANTIER. Best hardy, white.

HARRISON YELLOW. Flowers intense clear golden yellow. Early bloomer. Very hardy. Can be grown in bush form on the lawn or in hedges.

MOSS ROSES

BLANCHE MOREAU. A strong, hardy grower; pure white, large and of perfect form.

HENRY MARTIN. The best moss rose; deep red and fragrant.

CLIMBING ROSES

The hardy Climbing Roses grow with great rapidity and will cover an old building or wall in a very short time. They bloom after the Hybrid Perpetuals, and produce their flowers abundantly in large cluster.

DR. W. VAN FLEET. A splendid, hardy rose, large flowers about four inches across; full and cup-shaped; color flesh pink, deepening to rosy flesh in center. Very fragrant, perfectly hardy and free from insects. A very fine new rose.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. Very hardy in all climates, and a very rapid grower. We have had them grow eight feet in one season. Deep crimson.

YELLOW RAMBLER. Flowers deep yellow and very fragrant. Bush is a strong and fast grower with good foliage.

BALTIMORE BELLE. Bluish white, in large clusters. A splendid, hardy climber. An old favorite.

DOROTHY PERKINS. A hybrid or Rosa Wichuraiana and Mme. Gabriel Luizet. In its foliage, growth and habit of blooming it is similar to Crimson Rambler, but the flowers are more double and of a beautiful shell pink color and hold a long time without fading. The flowers are very sweetly scented, a characteristic not possessed by most of the Ramblers.

PRAIRIE QUEEN. One of the old standard varieties that is ever popular. Bright, rosy red, large, compact, with globular flowers.

WICHURAIANA. Memorial or Evergreen roses. A low trailing species, its stems creeping on the earth as closely as ivy, and forming a dense mat of very dark green, lustrous foliage. The flowers are produced in greatest profusion, and in clusters.

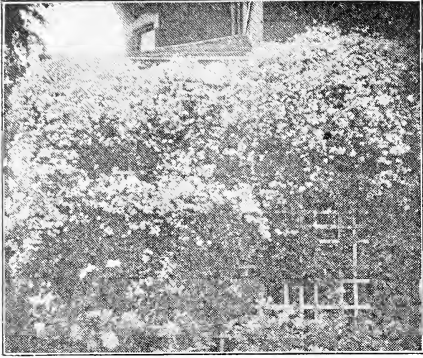
ROSA RUGOSA. This Japanese Rose forms a sturdy bush four to five feet high, covered with large, dark green glossy foliage, crowned with terminal clusters of ten to twenty flowers, each three inches in diameter. Perfectly hardy. A valuable plant for the hardy flower border of shrubberies, its large, handsome scarlet fruits being very ornamental all through the autumn and early winter months. It also makes a splendid hedge, its foliage being impervious to the attacks of insects of all kinds.

CLIMBING VINES

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. This vine is hardy in the north and west, a very rapid grower, with large heart-shaped leaves and brownish flowers that look like small pipes. It grows so rapidly that it will cover an archway or veranda with dense cool shade in one or two seasons.

ENGLEMAN'S IVY. This is the only Ivy that is hardy in Wisconsin that will cling to brick, stone or plaster. It is very much like Virginia Creeper, but has much shorter joints with smaller and thicker foliage of a green color, and in the fall has a beautiful autumn effect changing to almost crimson. The tendrils are short and strong, holding it close to the wall. It is used to advantage on large buildings of all kinds to break the hard stone and brick effects.

QUINQUEFOLIA OR VIRGINIA CREEPER. Sometimes called American Ivy and Woodbine. A very rapid grower, the leaves turning crimson in autumn. This is a native plant, and the hardiest and most rapid climber we have.



CLEMATIS

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. Hardy in all parts of the United States. The blossoms are pure white, very fragrant and borne in great bunches or clusters, covering the plant so completely as to almost hide from view the rich, glossy green foliage.

JACKMANNI CLEMATIS. We consider this by far the best Clematis—takes to transplanting better, blossoms more. Flowers when fully expanded; are from four to six inches in diameter, intense violet purple, with a rich, velvety appearance.

WISTARIA. Chinese Purple. The most popular Wistaria grown. Pale blue flowers in pendulous clusters. This is the best Wistaria to grow as a shade for a second story porch as it is a very high climber.



Hardy Perennial Plants



This class of plants, unlike shrubbery, die to the ground in the fall, but grow again from the same root in the spring, larger and richer every season. All that is necessary for their cultivation is a light coating of manure in the fall, and to keep the ground mellow and clear of weeds during the summer.

They can be used to best advantage in groups and beds on the lawn as borders for drives, walks or in front of shrubbery and in the garden.

Some of the tall growing sorts may be planted in among the shrubbery with good effect.

CONVALLARIA. (Lily-of-the-Valley.) Sweet, delicate and graceful. When planted outdoors, set the pips six inches apart and two inches deep in a partially shaded place. For house culture, plant in pots, about one inch apart in moss or sand and water freely; then set the pots out of doors where they may freeze a day or two, then bring them indoors and after thawing, water freely and set in a sunny place in the window. Pips can be ordered in December for house culture or in spring or fall for garden culture.

DAISY SHASTA. Luther Burbank's wonderful hyriad daisy. Large pure white flower, blooming in great abundance all summer. Grows 1 to 2 feet.

DIELYTRIA. (Bleeding Heart. An old-fashioned, but delicate and still popular flower. The flowers are heart-shaped, hanging from all along the underside of its drooping branches. Perfectly hardy. Two feet, blooms in May.

HOLLYHOCKS. (Double Althea.) Blooms June to August. Height 4 to 5 feet. Colors mixed. Colors are undoubtedly the most ornamental and handsome garden flowers, with their tall spikes, dotted with large double flowers of the most lovely shades of colors. They fit the smallest gardens, and can be used with great effect in all kinds of plantings either for borders and shrubbery, or against buildings and fences. A slight protection during winter is necessary.

DAY LILY. Yellow. Two to three feet. A pretty plant, with long, narrow leaves; flowers are pretty lemon color, fragrant and produced freely in June.

RUDBECKIE. (Golden Glow.) We doubt if any perennial has been more popular than this, or more largely planted. It fills a very important place; producing an abundance of beautiful golden yellow, double flowers during the

hot summer months, when they are greatly appreciated. Fine for outdoor flowers. Attains a height of 6 to 8 feet in good soil.

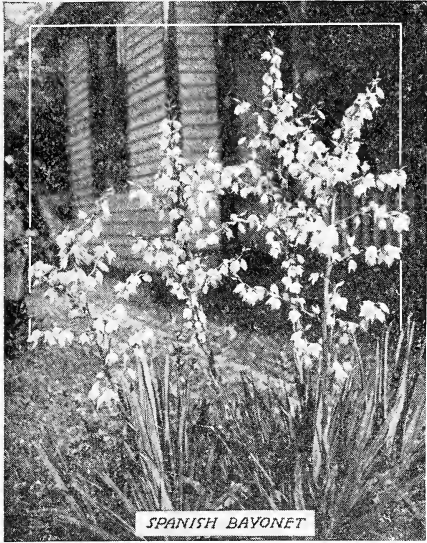
MEEHAN'S MALLOW MARVELS. Makes a vigorous growth. Strong roots making a bushy clump five to seven feet in one season and blooming profusely from midsummer to frost. Being an herbaceous plant it dies to the

ground in the fall, shooting from the roots again the following spring. The flowers measure from eight to twelve inches in diameter, and are sold in separate colors, in red, in pink, and white.

The plants are extremely hardy, having been tested and grown in all parts of the United States and Canada.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA. (Adams Needle.) Blooms June and July. Height, 4 feet; color, white. A charming plant to group in the hardy flower border or as a specimen plant in the lawn. The tall spikes of bell-shaped flowers and the long narrow leaves, edged with thread-like hair, are without an equal.

PHILARIS ARUNDINACEA VARIIEGATA. (Ribbon Grass.) A hardy ornamental grass with green leaves having several stripes of creamy white color lengthwise, forms handsome clumps; also used for flower bed borders.



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA

ACHILLEA PTARMICA. THE PEARL. White Milfoil. Blooms in July and August. Height 2 feet. Flowers are small, but the plant is covered with a mass of white bloom; used for gardens and in front of shrubbery.

AQUELEGIA CANADENSIS. Columbine. Blooms from June to August. Height 2 feet. Flowers red and yellow, held gracefully on long stems. A strong grower and free bloomer. An old favorite, and does well in almost any location.

HARDY PERENNIAL PHLOX

Once planted Hardy Phlox are permanent and require no protection, no petting, no coaxing; are hardy everywhere in the severest winters, and increase in size and beauty from year to year. They are the glory of the summer garden, and there is no flowering plant that will produce such a dazzling display of brilliant colors of all shades from early in July until frost as Perennial Phlox.

Planting—They are gross feeders and react quickly to good fertilizers and plenty of water. Light covering in the winter is all the protection they need, plant them 18 inches apart early in the fall or April and May.

R. P. STRUTHERS. Rosy carmine with claret eye; very bright. Tall.

CHAMPS ELYSEES. Rich carmine. Very effective.

MRS. JENKINS. White. Strong grower.

THOR. Salmon pink, with a scarlet glow, very fine in every way.

RICHARD WALLACE. Pure white with violet red eye. Mid-season.

ECLAIEUR. Bright rosy carmine, with a light halo. Early mid-season.

RYNSTROM. Tall, deep violet, shading to blue.

ALCESTE. Tall, deep violet, shading to blue.

BRIDESMAID. Tall, pure, clear white, with carmine eyes.

NIOBE. Medium height, velvety, violet and large truss.

A PRIZE COLLECTION OF MIXED DAHLIAS



MIXED DAHLIAS

perfectly double and have a great range of color from the purest white to the deepest crimson and yellow. Once planted, always done. Nothing more is required except a liberal dressing of manure every fall and each succeeding year adds to the size and beauty of the flowers.

AMABILIS GRANDIFLORA. Large double white; fringed petals; fine; very sweet.

FESTIVA ALBA. One of the best white varieties. Quite prolific.

HERCULES. Of immense size. Color bright rose to bluish white, deep yellow center.

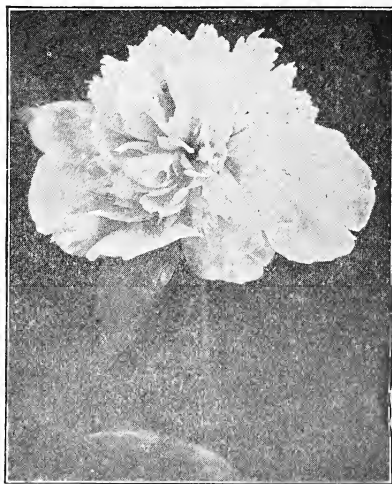
RUBRA TRIUMPHANS. Early. A beautiful satin finished and intense crimson variety of rich fragrance.

ALBA SUPHUREA. (Mont Blank.) white.

In the spring of 1919 we purchased the entire surplus stock of a Wisconsin grower, who had spent years of time and a great deal of money in getting together the very cream of the list in these wonderful flowers. This grower has made a specialty of Dahlias and in this collection you will get the very best in the Cactus Decorative and show types of flowers. Dahlias are one of the best fall flowers we have with its great range of colors and forms they are fine for mass planting or as single specimen plants. They have such a long blooming period that you can enjoy them for weeks before the frost cuts them down. They are also a splendid cut flower, lasting for days. Now we are going to offer this grand mixture at a price that you can afford to plant a large number of them and then you have your own roots as they multiply rapidly.

PEONIES

The Peony is hardy as burr oak and absolutely free from insects, enemies and disease. In addition the flowers are of immense proportions, some times 9 inches in diameter,



FESTIVA ALBA PEONE

Light sulphur yellow, changing to

1923 PRICE LIST

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

	25	100	200	300	400	1000
Minnesota No. 3.....	.30	\$1.00	\$1.80	\$2.40	\$3.00	\$7.00
Lovett .....	.30	1.00	1.80	2.40		
Bederwood .....	.30	1.00	1.80	2.40		
Pokomoke .....	.30	1.00	1.65	2.25	2.60	6.00
Warfield .....	.30	1.00	1.50	1.95	2.25	5.00
Uncle Jim .....	.30	1.00	1.80			
Senator Dunlap .....	.30	1.00	1.50	1.95	2.25	5.00
Aroma .....	.30	1.00	1.65	2.25	2.60	6.00
Brandywine .....	.30	1.00	1.80	2.40	3.00	7.00
Progressive Everbearing .....	.75	2.50	4.50	6.00	7.60	15.00

RASPBERRY

	Doz.	25	100
Scarff (black) the best.....	.75	\$1.25	\$4.50
King (red) early.....	.50	1.00	3.00
Cuthbert (red) late.....	.50	1.00	3.00
St. Regis, everbearing.....	.75	1.25	4.00
Columbian (purple) .....	.85	1.50	5.00

BLACKBERRY

	Doz.	25	100
Ancient Briton and Mersereau.....	.75	1.50	5.00

DEWBERRY

	Doz.	25	100
Lucretia, best .....	.50	1.00	4.00

CURRENTS

2 year strong plants: each, 25c;
per 10, \$2.25.
London Market, Victoria, Whi. Grape

GOOSEBERRY

2 year strong plants: each, 25c;
per 10, \$2.25. Houghton, Downing.

GRAPES

2 year, strong plants. Each, 25c;
per 10, \$2.25.

Niagara (white), Concord (black),
Delaware (red), Worden (black).

ASPARAGUS

2 year, strong plants. 10, 25c;
25, 50c; 100, \$1.50. Per 1,000, \$8.
Columbian, Mammoth White.
Conovers Colossal.

SAGE

Holts Mammoth; each, 15c; \$1.00
per dozen.

RHUBARB

Victoria; each, 15c; \$1.50 dozen.

APPLE—FIRST CLASS

2 to 3 ft. trees can be sent by mail.
Leading varieties for the north.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
3 to 5 ft.....	.60	5.00	45.00
5 to 6 ft.....	.80	7.50	70.00

Yellow Transparent, Duchess, As-
trachan Red, Tetofski, Snow, N. W.
Greening, Wealthy, McIntosh, Mc-
Mahon, Wolf River, Longfield, Tal-
man Sweet, Whitney No. 20, Hyslop.

PLUMS—Hardy Varieties

	Each	10
3 to 5 ft.....	.80	\$7.50
De Sota, Wyant, Forest Garden, Surprise, Sapa, or Cherry Plum.		

CHERRIES—Best Sour

	Each	10
3 to 5 ft.....	.90	\$8.00
Early Richmond, Montmorency Large, Compass Cherry Plum.		

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

For larger or smaller sized trees write for quotations. The following list
of trees have been transplanted from 1 to 3 times:

	Each	10		
Ash, American white,			Butternut, 5 to 6 ft.....	.85
6 to 8 ft.....	.65	\$6.00	Catalpa, Hardy, 4	
Box Elder, 5 to 6 ft.....	.45	4.00	to 6 ft.....	.65 6.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.65	6.00	6 to 8 ft.....	.85 8.00

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES (Continued)

	Each	10			
Crab, Betchels' Flowering, 3 to 4 ft.....	1.25		Mt. Ash, 5 to 6 ft.....	.85	8.00
Elm, Amer., 6 to 8 ft.....	1.00	9.00	Mulberry, Russian, 4 to 6 ft.....	.85	7.50
8 to 10 ft.....	1.50	13.00	Carolina Poplar, 6-8 ft.....	.65	6.00
Linden, Amer., 6 to 8 ft.....	.85	8.00	8 to 10 ft.....	.85	8.00
Maple, Silver, 6 to 8 ft.....	.85	8.00	Walnut, black, 5 to 6 ft.....	.85	8.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.00	9.00	Elm, Camperdown, one year heads.....	1.50	
Maple, Sugar, 5 to 6 ft.....	1.10	10.00	Two year heads.....	2.00	
6 to 8 ft.....	1.50	13.00	Birch, cut-leaved weeping, 5 to 6 ft.....	2.00	
Maple, Norw'y, 6 to 8 ft.....	1.50	13.00			

EVERGREENS

The prices given here include Ball and Burlapping.

	Each	10		Each
Norway Spruce, 2 ft.....	.75	\$6.00	Colorado Blue Spruce, 12 to 18 in.....	1.50
3 ft.....	1.00	8.00	18 to 24 in.....	3.00
Amer. Arbor Vitae, 2 ft.....	.75	6.00	Arbor Vitae, Pyramidal, 2 ft.....	1.50
(White Cedar), 3 ft.....	1.00	8.00	3 ft.....	2.50
Red Cedar (Juni- 2 ft.....	1.20	10.00		
perus Verg) 3 ft.....	1.50	13.00		

PLANTS FOR WINDBREAKS, HEDGES AND SCREENS

	10	100		10	100
Barberry, 12 to 18 in...	\$2.00	\$16.00	Spiria Van Houttei, 18 to 24 in.....	3.50	30.00
Rosa Rugosa, 12-18 in.....	2.50	18.00	25.....	50	100
Norway Spruce, 10 to 12 in.....				\$9.00	\$75.00
12 to 18 in.....				10.50	20.00
American Arbor Vitae, 10 to 12 in.....				10.50	20.00
18 to 24 in.....				15.00	29.00

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

All of our shrubs have been cut back and transplanted, making good, fibrous roots and bushy tops.

	Each	10		
Almonds, pink, 18-24 in...	.85		Syringa or Mock Orange, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50 4.50
Almonds, white, 18-24 in.....	.85		Syringa Coronar'us, 2-3 ft.....	.50
Barberry, Jap., 12-18 in...	.30	2.50	Lilac, Common, Purple, 18 to 24 in.....	.25 2.00
18-24 in.....	.40	3.50	2 to 3 ft.....	.45 4.00
Butterfly Bush, 18-24 in.....	.65	6.00	Lilac, White, 2-3 ft.....	.45 4.00
Purple Fringe, 2-3 ft.....	.65	6.00	Deutzia, Cracilis, 12-18 in.....	.50 4.50
Snowball, common, 2-3 ft.....	.50	4.50	Honeysuckle, Red Tarterien, 2-3 ft.....	.50
Spirea, Arguta, 18-24 in.....	.50	4.50	Snowberry, white, 2-3 ft.....	.50 4.50
Spirea, Anthony Waterer, 12-18 in.....	.50	4.50	Tamarisk, 2-3 ft.....	.50
Spirea Van. Hout., 2-3 ft.....	.50	4.50	Weigelia, Rosea, 2-3 ft.....	.50 4.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.65	5.00	Elder, gold. leaved, 2-3 ft.....	.45 4.00
Hydrangea, Hills of Snow, 12-18 in.....	.50	4.50	Elder, cut leaved, 2-3 ft.....	.45 4.00
Hydrangea, Pan, Grandeflora, 18-24 in.....	.50	4.50	Sumac, cut leaved, 2-3 ft.....	.50 4.50
2 to 3 ft.....	.65	6.00		

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES—THE BEST FOR NORTHERN GARDENS

The Rose bushes offered here are 2 year field grown.

Two year, field grown. Each, 75c. Per 10, \$6.50. Alfred Colomb, General Jacqueminot, Cleo, Paul Neyron, Henry Martin, Moss Rose, Blanche Moreu, American Beauty, Madam Plantier, Harrison Yellow, Frau Karl Druschke, Rosa Rugosa; each, 50c; per 10, \$4.50; Wichuriana, Memorial Rose; each, 50c; per 10, \$4.50.

CLIMBING ROSES

You surely have a place for some of these perfectly hardy climbing roses. Two year field grown; each, 65c; per 10, \$6.00. Crimson Rambler, Yellow Rambler, Dorothy Perkins, Dr. W. Van Fleet, Prairie Queen.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



HENRY S. COOPER
(PEONY FAN)

KENOSHA

DUNMOVIN PEONY GARDENS

WISCONSIN

SEND A COMPLIMENTARY COPY OF YOUR BOOK TO EACH OF MY FRIENDS BELOW WHO
HAVE FLOWER GARDENS.

WRITE NAME PLAINLY

POST OFFICE

STATE

WRITE NAME PLAINLY

POST OFFICE

STATE

WRITE NAME PLAINLY

POST OFFICE

STATE

WRITE NAME PLAINLY

POST OFFICE

STATE

WRITE NAME PLAINLY

POST OFFICE

STATE

SIGN YOUR NAME HERE

CLIMBING VINES

Strong 2 Year, Field Grown

	Each	10			
Dutchman's Pipe	\$.65	\$6.00	Clematis Jackmanni.....	.85	
Engleman's Ivy.....	.50	4.00	Clematis Mad. Ed.		
Quincefolia, Virginia			Andre .....	.85	
Creepers .....	.50	4.00	Clematis Duchess of		
Clematis Paniculata.....	.50	4.00	Edinburgh .....	.85	
			Wistaria, Chinese purple	.50	4.50

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

Start a bed of perennial plants now, they will last for years without replanting.

	Each	10
Convallaria (Lily of the Valley).....	\$.15	\$1.00
Daisy, Shasta .....	.25	2.00
Dielytra (Bleeding Heart).....	.50	4.50
Hollyhocks, double .....	.25	2.00
Day Lilly, Yellow; Late Aug. and Sept.....	.15	1.25
Lemon Day Lily .....	.15	1.25
Rudbeckie, Golden Glow.....	.15	1.00
Achillea Ptarmica, the Pearl.....	.15	1.00
Aguelegia Canadensis .....	.25	2.00
Funkia, White Day Lily.....	.25	2.00
Mallow Marvels .....	.35	3.25
Yucca Filamentosa, Spanish Bayonet, Strong.....	.50	4.50
Phalaris Arundinacea Var., Ribbon Grass.....	.15	1.00

PERENNIAL PHLOX

Plant Phlox in your flower beds instead of annuals, they will bloom for years without renewing. Strong Field Grown Plants, each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00. R. P. Struthers, Champs Elysees, Mrs. Jenkins, Thor, Richard Wallace, Eclairer, Rynstrom, Alceste, Bridesmaid, Niobe.

PEONIES

Plant Peonies with your shrubs. Roots, 3 to 5 eyes; each, 50c; per 10, \$4.50. Strong clumps, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. Amabilis Grandeflora, Festiva Alba, Hercules, Rubra Triumphans, Alba Sulphura.

VELVET LAWN GRASS SEED

Pound, 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25; 10 lbs., \$4.25.

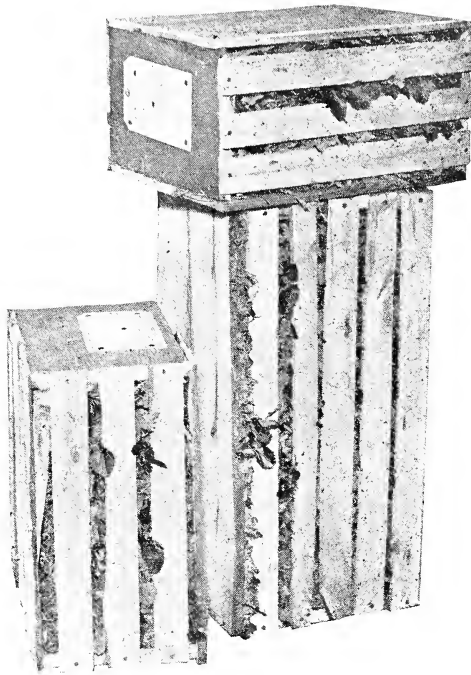
VELVET LAWN GRASS SEED

One of the first things we should plan on when planting the country place and suburban home is the lawn. Properly made and well kept, it is one of the most permanent and beautiful parts of the grounds.

Our Velvet lawn grass mixtures contain just the proper amount of the different kinds of grass seeds to make a rich green luxuriant growth. If you need grass seed for a small city lot or a large lawn covering acres, use our VELVET mixture. The preparation of the soil should be thorough before seeding. Either plow or spade until every foot of the soil is stirred; then rake it over until a perfect grade is secured and the soil well pulverized. If it is not a rich soil naturally, it should be fertilized in advance of seeding, and well worked in the soil.

Quantity of Seed to Sow. One pound of our VELVET lawn grass seed will sow 10x20 feet, or 200 square feet. Practical experience in making lawns has taught us to use plenty of seed, and the best that can be obtained.





Our manner of packing strawberry plants to reach
all parts of the United States.

**TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS
REQUIRED TO SET AN ACRE**

Distances Apart	No. Plants or Trees	Distances Apart	No. Plants or Trees	Distances Apart	No. Plants or Trees
30x30	49	5x3	2,904	20x15	135
25x25	70	4x2	5,445	8x8	680
20x20	109	3½x2	6,222	7x3	2,074
10x10	435	30x30	72	5x4	2,178
8x6	907	25x20	87	4x3 ½	7,260

The above table gives the number of plants or trees required to plant an acre of ground when set at the given distance apart each way. To find the number of plants required for an acre other than those given in the table, divide 43,560, the number of square feet in an acre by the number of square feet each plant will occupy, this is found by multiplying the number of feet between the plants each way.